# WASHINGTON

Passage of the Joint Resolution to Restrain the Issue of Agricultural College Scrip to the Rebel States.

The Resolution to Adjourn on Thursday Passed in the Senate.

Reopening of the Controversy Between Messrs. Butler and Bingham.

Butler Continues His Attack on the Assassination Military Commission.

The " Here of Fort Fisher Not Taken" Again " Bottled Up. '

Bester Smythe Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Collector Smythe Before the Investigating

Committees. Mr. Smythe has been before both committees to-day, have charge of his case—that is, the Committee on Public Expenditures in the House and the Committee them both again to-morrow, and will return to New York in the afternoon. His further action will depend upon that of the Committee on Public ditures. If they wish any further investigaon any and every point which they may desire. The Collector is daily and nightly the object of tender soliciide on the part of Congressmen and other purely dis

the champion knights Butler and Bingham. ugh and tumble tournaments and cater to the sporting in mauling personalities. The gage was thrown down by Mr. Butler, who rose to a personal explanation, which seems to be a parliamentary figure of speech for a peronal attack He commenced by charging Mr. Bingham rith so preparing and altering for the official Globe rehange their meaning, and place him (Mr. Butler) ition where he had not had an opportunity to re-. He justified the change that had been port by him, as the reporter had not given prectly. He stated that no rule of evight properly come from a gentleman who bottle and was fed with a spoon," and ars drawn freely on both sides, the cor earing a dual duto da fe, and disgusted with the dis-reditable scene, refused further to listen, and proceeded

torial, in which it affirms that Governor Pierpont is the most liberal, least proscriptive and best Governor

eriously interfered with more important business.

the most liberal, least proscriptive and best Governor the State ever had, and adds:—

When Governor Pierpont came to Richmond the liberality, or rather the noble magnatimity and tender a naibility displayed by him on behalf of pardon seekers, surely cannot have been forgotten. When gentlemen ahaking in the knees appeared before him he felt for them and suppressed his disgust; when democratic leaders stuffed themselves with racy anecdotes with which to regale his Excellency at his levees, while appreciating their disinternatedness, he smiled graciously upon them and lent them a helping hand. All this had the appearance not only of eating dirt, but of hankering after it; and if the parties voluniarily stooped lower than necessary to get it, that should not substract from the genuine and unaffected kindness of the Governor; and if some of these, railying from their fright, have sought to redress their self-esteem by betraying the hand that helped them, it is less to his than their discredit.

The New York Naval Office.

them, it is less to his than their discredit.

The New Xork Naval Office.

Among the candidates for naval officer who have turned up here of late are Colonel Ludlow and Isaac D. Gregg. The latter has been in the New York Custom House since Redfold's time.

The Brooklyn Postmastership.

The name of Matthew McMahon has been sent to the Senate by the President as Postmaster of Brooklyn. It

ly war record of the McMahons, and his own open

Action of the Senate on Executive Appoint-

ellowing nominations:—
Register of Land Office—W. S. Winfield, Ironton, Mo. Receivers of Public Money—J. Reed, at Ironton, Mo.; John E. Phelpe at Springfield, Mo.
Consul—Geo. W. Grandry, of Vermont, at San Juan

ments in the army, including those of officers deceased, among them that of the late Brigadier General Thos. A. Smyth, to be major general; Colonel Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, to be brigadier general; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Philip Kearney, late Major Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, to be colonel; Geo. W. Todd, major Ninety-first Pennsylvania, to be lieutenant colonel. These and other prevete are forgallantry and meritorious service, to date back to the time when all of those above named thus bonored were killed or mortally wounded in battle. Among the confirmations of brevets Ohio cavalry, to be brigadier for gallant general service.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:-

field, Mo.

The Louisiana Marshalahip.

The fight over the Louisiana Marshalahip is quite lively, and, though it is said the President has made up his mind to send in the name of Kerron, there is a his mind to send in the name of Kerron, there is a very evident opposition from people huiling from the Pelican State. The Louisians politicians are grambling that the offices are sought to be given to those who are not representative men and have no influence with the people. It is alleged that there are prominent men from New Orleans who could be found competent and willing to enjoy the duties and emoluments, and who could better serve the interests of the government in effective the recovery reconstruction and admirations of the fecting the prompt reconstruction and admissionsof the State. It is hinted that the President may yes yield to the suggestion to disregard all the present candidates, and select some man of influence among the people ac-

The National Cometeries.
Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quarermander, United States Army, in charge of the Burial

Bureau for the establishment of national cemeteries and the reburial of the remains of soldiers who have fallen in battle, is making arrangements with the corps of workmen under his command for the speedy resumption of work upon the national cemeteries, which were left in an unfluished condition at the commencement of winter. The corps under Colonel Moore has completed six national cemeteries, namely:—Yorktown, Seven Pines, Glendale, Cold Harbor, City Point and Fort Harrison, Virginia. Those cemeteries which are partially completed are Poplar Grove, Va., intended to receive 5,007 bodies; Winchester, Va., to receive 4,159 bodies; Danville, Va., to receive 1,216 bodies; Richmond, Va., to receive 3,052 bodies; Antietam, Md., to receive 2,743 bodies, National cemeteries are also to be established at Portsmouth, Va., and Salisbury, N. C. Colonel Moore's labors in this service, it is thought, will be Moore's labors in this service, it is thought, will be

The Comptroller of the Currency will receive in a few days the quarterly reports from the national banks, and it is expected that the reports will indicate an unusually healthy condition. This is due to the increased precau-

guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Fenian Trials in Canada

The Fenian Trials in Canada.

The following is the complete document heretofore transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President, in response to a resolution of that body:—

Toronto, March 11, 1867.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform you that the Court of Queen's Bonch gave judgment on Saturday last in the case of Patrick McGrath, one of the Fenian prisoners, and that they have confirmed the conviction.

You will recollect that Patrick McGrath was tried at the November court, for participation in the Fenian raid of June last, as a citizen of the United States, and acquitted. At the January court he was tried a second time on another indictment, for the same offence, as a British subject. To the latter indictment I recommended him to plead a plea of autrejois acquit, besides pleading over to the felony.

He was convicted on the felony, and the question raised on the plea of autrejois acquit was reserved by Mr. Justice Morrison for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Beach.

Chief Justice Draper gave a long and elaborate judgment in support of the views of the court. It certainly required an elaborate judgment to sustain the views adopted by the court in this case. I am much disappointed, as notwithstanding the elaborate judgment delivered by the court, my reason is not convinced of its soundness.

The understanding heretofore among lawyers has been.

soundness.
The understanding heretofore among lawyers has beer that a man in this country could not be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offence, and that it mattered nothing whether the first acquittal was the result of a technical difficulty or an error of the judge. If the offence was substantially the same, he could not be tried a record directly and the same, and the same of the same and the same are same directly as the same and the same are same as the same are same as the same and the same are same as the s

Convicted—Wm. Slavin, Daniel Whelan, Wm. Heyden,

Thomas School, John Quin.

The Article Article January Asserts, 1867.

Acquitted—John Grace, Frederick Fry, John Smith, Patrick Keaking, James Diamond, George Mathews, Jas. Donoghue, William Baker, John Cooney, John Hughes, William Orr, Francis King, James Spaulding, John Moran, Henry Lavelle, Peter Doyle.

Convicted—Patrick Norion, Daniel Quinn, John Rogan, Peter Paul Ledwith, Thomas Cooney, Michael Purtell, Patrick McGrath, James Borke, Timothy Kiley, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas Hillawell, Bernard Dunn, Owen Kennedy, John Gallagher.

So that there have have the control of the control of

to the Fenian trials were not of the most pleasant character, and required adroitness and, prudence in dealing with them, when it became known that the United States government itself, in behalf of its own citizens incarcerated in our jails as Fenians, and intended to provide counsel for such of them as were indigent, you had to encounter the prejudice of the community; but the prudent and the straigntforward course pursued by you in this matter helped to remove these prejudices, and enabled you to carry out the end in view without dimnishing in the least the public and personal respect which is due to you as the Consul of the United States, from the people among whom you live. I have the honor to be, sir, your obscient servant, K. MACKENZIE.

D. THURSTON, ESQ., United States Consul, Toronto.

If Unpleasant Situation of Visiting Indians.

There are at present in this city about one hundred

Indians, representing various tribes, who are without the necessary funds to carry them home, and are anxiously

Patent Office Affairs.

For the week ending Tuesday, April 2, there will be issued from the Patent Office 260 patents. During the past week over 500 applications and sixty caveats have

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Morrell Gold Bill-What it Alms at and
What it Will Effect.
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1867.
The Herald editorial on the subject of Mr. Morrell's Gold bill, I have reason to know, attracts considerable attention here at both ends of the avenue. But there is evidently a mistake in identifying the man. This gentleman is not the late chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House (new in the Senate), but Ways and Means in the House (new in the Senate), but Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, Pa., a business men of large means, engaged in manufacturing railroad iron, and formerly a merchant in Philadelphia. He employs three thousand three hundred hands, and therefore ought to know something of business operations and the financial requirements therefor. Mr. Morrell does not agree entirely with the Hraald, but has some very enlarged views on the subject of finance and revenue. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his being a new member and his coming from a mountain district of the State of Pennsylvania will not prevent his opinions or his of Pennsylvania will not prevent his opinions or his recommendations from receiving that attention to which they are eminently entitled. He desires their full discussion and a complete investigation by an impartial and intelligent public, as well as by the Committee of Ways

some other matters relating to finance, revenue, &c., are all now receiving attention at the White House. Among the many sound arguments used in favor of not contract-ing the currency for the present year may be mentioned that the volume of currency is not so great, relatively, as it seems to be. Fer the war has brought about a very that the volume of currency is not so great, relatively, as it seems to be. Fer the war has brought about a very great difference in the mode of conducting trade and commerce from that which existed prior to that time. The two, four and six months' notes, given nefore the war in purchase of goods, are now but little used, comparatively. And the vacuum left by this change must be filled by currency. The higher prices also require a much larget volume of paper money to pay for the same amount of property of all kinds. And the habit of hoarding the government paper, which the people were afraid to induge in with the ordinary bank moust, has also been the means of retiring very considerable amounts of this paper. It may be recollected that some of the old citizens of Pennsylvania, of German extraction, brought out large amounts of the issues of the first United States Bank, after the failure of Nicholas Biddle's United States Bank of Pennsylvania. And the habit then indulged in Pennsylvania if now imitated, in a high degree, is meany of the Western States, where many of this class of chizons are to be found. It is thought, therefore, with a reserve of \$200,000,000 fire the banks and Sub-Treasury together), the resumption of specie payments would be eastirely practicable, if the seven-thirties and compound interest notes; which mature in three years from date, had been noness interests of the country in the North, West and South will require at least \$400,000,000 in currency, and that any attempt to reduce the volume very materially will not only bring disaster upon the business interests of the country, but, by the pagalyzing process on business, interests of the country, but, by the pagalyzing process on business, must inevitably reduce large y the

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., rose to a question of privilege, and denied a report he had seen in the newspaper to the effect that he intended, at the close of his presen term in the Senate, to enter into the business of manucturing wine and brandy. He never had any such in-

The Vice President laid before the Senate a commu cation from the Secretary of the Interior, in respon to the resolution of the Senate making inquiry as to the causes for the suspension of work by the Union Pacific the Interior has not been advised of a suspension of the Interior has not been advised of a suspension of work by the company referred to, and consequently he is not prepared to recommend any legislation in the matter. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Howe, (i.e.) of Wis, reported, from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, the House joint resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors.

tee on Claims, with amendments, the House joint resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors.

The joint resolution, as amended provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to take and report to Congress evidence in support of the claims of the several parties whose debts were sequestered and contributed to produce the sum of \$178,897, remaining on deposit in the Bank of New Orleans to the credit of the rebel States at the time of the occupation of the city by the United States forces, together with the date at which such debts were contracted, and the interest due thereon to the date of such reports provided that said commission shall give public notice of the time and place at which such claims shall be presented by advertisement in newspapers published in Roston, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans for three months; and no claim is to be considered unless presented within three months from the time designated, the cost of the commission to come out of the funds named.

The bill was considered and pasted.

ENFORCHMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLIMENT ASSECTION of Mass., introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the constitution abolishing slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing as republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens and guaranteeing a republican form of government, by securing the elec

States District Courts of offences committed against the law.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table and be printed Lincoln Monument association of washington.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lows, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association of Washington. It authorizes the corporation to collect mensy for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln.

AMENDMENT OF THE ORGANIC ACT OF COLORADO.

Mr. Nex, (rep.) of Newada, called up the bill to amend the organic act of Colorado Territory. It provides for general sessions of the Colorado Legislature, and fixes the pay of numbers at \$6 per day instead of as heretofore. The bill was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

fore. The bill was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kanas, called up the joint resolution to restrain the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the States lately in rebellion till they are represented in Congress.

Mr. Monroy, (rep.) of Ind., said he was opposed to the whole system under which the Agricultural College scrip was issued. The scheme was a dead failure. The land granted for that purpose fell into the hands of speculators at half price. It would be better to give the States a certain amount of money to build agricultural colleges.

give myself up and How clear himself?

Mr. Bindiam commenced by calling on Mr. Butler for the book.

Mr. Butlers, holding up the report of the assassination trais, saked if that was the book.

Mr. Bindiam—No, sir, I mean the diary.

Mr. Butler—Oh! the gentleman cannot have that,

Mr. Bindiam supposed that Mr. Butl r had Booch's diary, while he only had one which he said looked like it in outward appearance.

The misapprisension caused Mr. Evignam to say,

"Yos, sir, that is another exhibition of fairness and man-

eges.
Mr. Ransey, (rep.) of Minn., offered a proviso that not more than five sections of agricultural land scrip, here-tofore or hereafter issued, shall be located in any one

Mr. POMEROY said the amendment was not germane to the bill.

Mr. YAIEs, (rep.) of Ill., said the reason the scrip was below par was because the land could not be located under it except in large quantities.

Mr. Morroy objected to the bill because it provided that the acrip should be issued to these States after they are reconstructed. He wanted to prevent the issue of another acre of this scrip. It was playing diractly into the hands of land speculators at the expense of the sovernment.

Mr. Howr said it was important to pess this bill without amendment, so as to make it a law before adjournment.

The amendment of Mr. Ramsey was disagreed to, and the bill was passed as it came from the Mouse. It now goes to the President.

Mr. Spragure, (rep.) of R. L., called up the bill to fix the first day of June next as the day in which the Bankrupt bill shall go into effect.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. Spragure moved to amend by striking out the first of June and inserting the first of January.

Mr. Drark, (rep.) of Mo., objected to any legislation to this Bankrupt bill, and especially to forcing a bill through the Senate without reference to a committee. He moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, spoke against the proposition to postpone the operation of the bill. He thought it was unjues, and ought to be repealed; but if it was to remain in force it ought to be put in force immediately, so as not to give opportunities for evasion to dishonest debtors.

Mr. Avrhony, (rep.) of R. L. spoke in favor of the bill before the Senate, and against the amendment of his colleague (Mr. Sprague), which he hoped would be withdrawn.

After debate the motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The question then recurred on Mr. Sprague's amendment to strike out the list of June and insert the list of January next, which was disagreed to.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was again put and prevailed, and the bill was referred.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was again put and prevailed, and the bill was referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL (rep.) of III., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution for adjournment, with an amendment by way of substitute. The Judiciary Committee recommend, in view of the House resolution, that the two houses adjourn on Thursday next at twelve o'clock. The House resolution was for an adjournment from month to month, unless the presiding officer of each should announce in preclamation that there was no need of such extra session. Mr. Trumbull explained that the Committee on the Judiciary had concluded it best to adjourn without day, the constitution providing that Congress shall meet in December.

A debate on the adoption of the Judiciary Committee's proposition followed, in the course of which Mr. Nvs spoke of the necessity of Congress remaining in session to give stability and security to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Fassespes, (rep.) of Me., replied to this particular point by anying that he believed the present extra session of Congress had kept the business interests in the country in suspense and agilation, owing to the number of financial schemes that had been introduced, and were so continually kept before the country that it was difficult to tell what was going to be done. Mr. Fessenden contended that Congruss had done all the business which the interests of the country required of it. The Reconstruction bill could not have a fair trial for several meable, so that nothing could be accomplished by remaining in session to watch its operation. If the President fail and already expressed against the immediate adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Yazze opposed the proposition reported by the Judiciary Committee, and favored the House resolution to adjourn 40 stated times. He agreed that Congress meable to be in sension, so that if the President failed to execute the Resonstruction bill he could be impeached immediately.

Mr. Howe moved to amend the proposition of t

How clear dissease. It yellows they? Who spolisted that book after it got into the possession of the government." If it was not spoilated why was not Licutenant Colonel Conger allowed to go on and state what had been found on Booth's body? The questions were carefully put to him. so he should not tell about the book. He identifies the knile, pair of pistols, holster, to bacco pipe, carfridkes, a bill of exchange, &c.; but he was nowhere asked, "Were these all the articles that were found on Booth?" if he had been asked that question he would have answered that he had taken Booth's diary from his pocket as he lay gasping in death. I do not know what would have been the verdict of the military commission if that ovidence had been produced. That evidence found on the person of Booth should have been produced. I understand the theory so be that the reason it was not produced was lest Booth's giorification of himself should go into the case. I think that a most lame sexces. If an assessin eas glorify himself, let him do so; but there is not danger of it. Therefore I again asy here it was a most remarkable circumstance that a piece of evidence found on the body of the great on spirator should be conceated. I will take that beek. I mean that it was not put forward—not brought before the great—public mind. I believe that plece of evidence would have shown what, in my judgment, the whole case now shows—that Booth, up to a certain hour, meant a capture and adduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purposes and resorted to assessmantion. Mrs. Surratt, may or may not have known of the change of purpose. What I find fault with in the Judge Advocate, who did not sum up for the prisoner, is that there was no notice by him brought to the mind of the Curt in his very able, but very bitter argument against the prisoner of this change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change she would have been able to pursue the accomplices and to him of the him of the

officers of each House shall further adjourn each House until the first Monday in December.

Mr. Sautasusus, (den.) of Del., replying to the allusion on the subject of imprachment, said that in his opinion, if the President allowed himself to be impeached.

Pameroy, Summer, Thayer, Wade, Wilson and Yales—17.
NAYS—Massar. Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vt., Patterson of Teno., Ross. Saulabury, Sherman, Sprague, Slewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Yan Winkle, Willey and Williams—32.
The question then recurred on Mr. Trumbull's proposition that both Houses adjourn on Thursday next.
Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend by adding the words "until the first Honday in November." Disagreed to by a vote of yeas 16, nays 25.
Mr. Straken moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's proposition by adding a proviso that Congress may be convened by a joint proclamation of the presiding officers of the two Houses, if in their judgment it shall be deemed necessary to do so, between now and the first of December. Disagreed to by a vote of yeas 16, nays 26.
The affirmatives were Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Harlam, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Sherman, Summor, Thayer, Upton, Wade, Wilson and Yates.
Several amendments being offered, Mr. Fessenden said, "Let us have them one at a time, for God's sake."
Ar. Howe moyed to amend by striking out Thursday, and inserting Friday as the day of adjournment.
Mr. Nyr hoped the business community would not be kept agitated twenty-four hours longer. (Laughter.)
Mr. Howe's amendment was disagreed to.
Mr. Deaker offered an amondment similar to that already voted down, fixing certain hours for the reassembling of Congress unless otherwise ordered by a quorum of each of the houses. Disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 27.
The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's propo-

mays 27.

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's proposition that both houses adjourn on Thursday next, at twelve o'clock. The yeas and nays were demanded, and it was adopted—yeas 21, nays 17.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1867.

Mr. Thomas, (rep.) of Md., offered a resolution declar-ing it to be desirable that the public property at Harper's Ferry, formerly used as an armory, be turned to useful account, and directing the Attorney General of the United States to examine the title papers concerning the property, and report his opinion as to whether the title of the United States is in fee simple or is merely held in trust by the President for a specific use. Adopted. THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MESSER, USTLER AND HINCHAM—THE THIAL OF THE ASSASSMATION CONSTRATORS AGAIN VENTRATORS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSMATION CONSTRATORS AGAIN VENMr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., asked and obtained
unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, the
time being limited to fifteen minutes. He stated that he
had caused to be placed on the desk of each member a
copy of Mr. Bingham's speech the other day in the personal discussion with himsell, showing in parallel
columns the speech as it appeared in the manuscript of
the reporters and the speech as published in the clobe.
The speech as written contained five hundred and eightynine words; as printed it contained one thousand and
forty-seven words, and in the reporter's manuscript
there were twe hundred and eighty-two erasures and
alterations. He (Mr. Buller) had understood the
rule to be that in a personal debate a member had no right to make any changos unless
they were submitted to the member affected by them.
That rule had been violated in this case. In the matter
thus interpolated was this sentonce: "What does the
gentleman (meaning Mr. Butler) know of the evidence
in the case, and what does he care for the evidence
when he thus assaits the official conduct of those men
who constituted the court?" He (Mr. Butler) would
state the evidence on which he had made the other day
the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. He held in his hand the printed report of the
trial, and had examined it with great care, because this
was no sporadic thought of his. It was the result of
careful, anxious investigation for another and a different
purpose—to see who were in the real conspiracy. The
gentleman (Mr. Bitgham) had said that he was the advocate of the United States on that trial. That was a
great mistake. He was the special Judge Advocate, whose
solemn duty it was to protect the rights of the prisoner
as well as those of the United States, and to sum up the
evidence and state the law. But there was one piece of
evidence within the gentleman's (Mr. Bitgham's) knowledge which he had not produced on that most momentous trial. When Boosh was

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspens the rules to let it be offered.

ANOTHER MENOMAL PROS THE WISCOMEN LEGISLATURE, Mr. SAWER, (rep.) of Wis., presented the memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Menomonee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

recting the doorkeeper of the House to retain during the recess of Congress the number of measurgers now employed.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., objected.

THE TALATION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., asked leave to offer a resolution in relation to the taxation of bonds and other securities of the United States so as to substantially equalize taxation.

Mr. HECONALL, (rep.) of Pa., objected.

THE NEW YORK CUSTON HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. ELIBURGE, (dem.) of Wis., the Clerk of the House was directed to furnish to Sonator Patterson, of Tennessee, a certified copy of the testimony of David A. Hall taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Expenditures.

On motion of Mr. Bestamin, (rep.) of Mo., the Secretary of War was directed to furnish copies of the correspondence of Captain Switzeld, formerly Provest Marshal of the Ninth district of Missouri, with the Provest Marshal's Bureau in reference to the loyalty of the people of that district.

Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Min., offered a joint resolution in reference to the mode of payment of mileage and compensation of Members and Senators.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that by the terms and under the resolution adopted yesterday for adjournment to May, June, August, September and November, there would be seven sessions of Congress, and as many mileages to be paid Mr. Donnelly depended that it would have that effect. The Sprakers stated that he would not certify to more than two mileages for each Congress unless the law was changed.

mittee.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. GREWOLD, (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution directing that not more than four millions of dollars shall be withdrawn from circulation in any one month.

Mr. Broomall objected,

BILLY CAMAL ABOUND THE FALLS OF THE ORIO.

Mr. Edglestron introduced a joint resolution providing for the necessary surveys for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the employment of Brevet Brigadier General Zeith Kustman in the decoration of the Capitol. Passed.

Passed.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure the prompt payment of bounties to soldiers under the law looking to the increase of the clerical force in the Second Auditor's office. Adopted.

Mat. CONTRACTA IN THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. Mallory introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster teneral to secure to mail contractors in the Pacific States and Territories payment of their contracts at San Francisco. Reserved to the Post Office Committee.

tracts at San Francisco. Reierred to the Post Office Committee.

PURCHASE OF A FORTION OF LONG ISLAND, IN ROSTON RANSON, I He Schate bill to authorize the entry and occupation of a portion of Long Island, in Boston harbor, for military purposes was taken up, and after explanation by Mr. Hoover, (rep.) of Mass, was passed.

Mr. NURLER, (dell.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution in reference to the sale of the Marine Hospital at Evansville, Ind. Passed.

Mr. Enditor, (dell.) of Wis, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1851, relating to property lost in the military service.

TABLE TO A VECTOR GRANTS IN CALAPORNIA.

T. LAW R.C. (r.p.) o Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint reso ution directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the issuing of patents are ting the title of the Rancho Paneche grants in California. Passed.

ADDITIONAL WATCHERS AT THE CAPTOL.

Mr. WOUDERIDGE. From the Judiciary Committee, re-

Mr. Burgen tried to explain, but Mr. Bingeam would not permit him, and requested that he abould sit down. If he had not the duary, he said, he should not have

ported a bill to authorize the appointment of additional watchmen at the Capitol. Passed,
THE SPECIAL SPECIAL RECOGNITION ACT.
The SPECIAL RECOGNITION

had been informed that the Secretary would promula gate it.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Mr. Donnelly's bill in reference to payment of members, with a substitute providing that Senators, members and delegates, having taken the eath, shall be entitled to receive their compensation monthly. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

SOUNTER OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. BOUTWELL also reported a bill making the office of Solicitor of the Court of Claims a bureau in the office of the Attorney General, which was passed.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHESTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a resolution giving the use of the Hall next Thursday to the Young Men's Christian Association for a lecture by Theodore Tilton.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL SON THE SPREER'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

The senate amendments to the House joint resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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The Senate bill for the relief of Oriaf E. Dreutzer, late United States Consul to Norway, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

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late thirds States Council to Norway, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bill to pay the claims of certain Chootaw and thicksaw Indians was referred to the Committee or Indian Afairs.

The House then, at forty minutes past three P. M.

### CUBA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Situation—The Hank Statements—The New Tax Law, &c. Havana, March 20, 1807. It is all very well for the press of this city to endeavor

o inspire confidence as to the general state of affairs in Cuba, where very little or none in reality exists, and reating alarm, even where it strikes at the root of the existing evils, unless there is a useful purpose in it. information at my command, and to furnish it with all possible accuracy, to enable them to arrive at some concinsion about the coming future. There are so many of our American citizens in the North who are intimately and largely connected in the Cuban trade, that I consider the subject one of vast importance. All the "patching up" adopted by the press must be eschewed. No regard need be paid as te whicher the gilt-edged balance sheets of February showed better than those of January last, or whether those of March look more favorably than those of February. But what we have to do is, seriously to compare the statements of this year with those of flast year's monthlies. The statement which appeared in the Divisio de la Marina of yesterday, being all the balance sheets of the principal banks reduced to one, and giving the true situation on the 28th ult, compared with that of the 28th of February, 1866, shows at once a deficiency of \$8,578,662 in the general cash account, and a defect of \$6,041,883 in bills receivable. The outstanding debts have increased by \$4,334,730, while there have been \$10,806,923 less deposits in the banks than at the same period last year. With these simple but unimpeachable data, the astounding fact appears that the actual situation, compared with that of the same period last year, is worse by the enormous total of nearly \$20,000,004 (\$29,962,108)! It is of little use, therefore, to tell you all the absurd sayings of our cidecant financiers, bankers or others, in face of such a document, the figures of which speak for themselves. It went to Spalo by yesterdey's mail, and it is to be hoped that the "aula country" may not be altogether devod of men of sufficient especitly and disposition to induce the government to look into its affairs in the Antilles, and find a timoly remedy before it becomes too late. Matters cannot go on in this way, and it is high time for people to do away with illusions and absurd doctrines which cannot resist modern "daylight." our American citizens in the North who are intimately

### THE MURDER AT FALMOUTH, MAINE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Details of the Killing of George Rolfe by a Madman-A Horrible Spectacle Presented

vestigation into the murder, by a raving maniac, in the neighboring town of Falmouth show it to have been one of the most horrible ever committed in this section of of the most horrible ever committed in this section of the country. The whole community is convulsed with excitement and indignation, and notwithstanding the assessin is a lunatic from misfortunes sustained by the Portland fire, there is a manifest feeling of revenge

in bitter terms against those who permitted such a dan-gerous man his liberty in the community.

The victim of this terrible tragedy is George Rolfe, and the lunatic murder r is a young man named Ebenezer

The victim of this terrible tragedy is George Rolfe, and the lunatic murder: is a young man named Ebenezer Williams. He is a minor, and, previous to the confiagration, was occasionally insane; but his disease was greatly aggravated by his pecuniary losses. After the fire he went to Falmouth and resided with his uncle, John Williams, until several weeks since, when, though worth some \$25,000, he declared that he must economize and make up his losses by the fire. Accordingly he went to live alone in an old building or shanty, There he lived poacefully enough, though he always kept firearms to protect himself from robbers, as he said. Although he had once raised his gun at his uncle he was not regarded as dangerous.

On Strudsy morning last the report of a gun from the vicinity of the shanty was heard. The neighbors conjectured that something was wrong, but dare not go near for fear of being fired upon. At about dark Williams appeared at his uncle's house, with the horrible statement that he had killed George Rolfe, a young man who had been stopping with him. He was much pleased at what he had done, saying that he had cut off his head and put it in a dish, but that the head was still talking. The madman was not credited at first, but finally parties proceeded to the old house, where they learned that the maniac's statement was too true.

The headless corpse of Rolfe was laid out upon a buffalo robe in the front room, arrayed in a full suit of new and clean glothes, which Williams had evidently put upon it after cutting off the head, as there was no blood upon the garments. The head was found in another room in a pail of water, the eyes open and lips parted, and presenting a terribly glusally spectacle. Williams had evidently been busy with the body all day, washing it, dressing it, &c., as fet to propare it for burial.

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### THE FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE.

The Republican's special correspondent at St. Joseph gives the following account of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, derived by the commissioners sent to investigate the matter from the Sioux Indians:—The Sioux drew our men out of the fort and killed them all. Our men fought them like tigers, and would not have been, overcome so easily if they had not kept so close together. The combatants were so mixed up that the Indians killed several of their own party with their arrows. The bravery of our bugier is much spoken of, he having killed several indians by beating them on the head with his bugie. They say that there were only sixteen Sloux and four Cheyennes killed on the field, but after they encamped ninety-four warriors died from their wounds, and of three hundred others wounded half of them were expected to die. One "big" Sloux chief was among the killed. They mention a man on a white horse who cut off an Indian's head with a single stroke of his sabre, and say that when reinforcements left the fort for the battle ground they, the Indians, retired, having had enough lighting. There were two thousand Indians engaged in the fight, and the strongth of the concentrated tribes a report d at two thousand eight hundred lodges, which are now moving towards the Yellow Stoue and Missouri rivers.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1867.

Brady & Co.'s elevator, at Atwater, Iowa, was designed by are on Monday, and twenty thousant bushels farmin were consumed. Loss \$15,000; insured.